

THE



MAN.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

ABOLITION OF LICENSED MONOPOLIES.

We solicit the attention of those of our readers, if any there be, who have doubts of the propriety of the meeting to be held at Military Hall this evening, to the following articles.

(From the Evening Post.)

We invite the attention of our readers, interested in the discussion of the great question relative to currency and the Banking system of this country, which begins to occupy the minds of the people, to the plain, sensible, and orthodox communication in our paper this afternoon, under the signature of Hard Money. The Working Men, in the true spirit of democracy, are determined to do all in their power to put an end to any further extension of paper money monopolies, and all other exclusive privilege incorporations, which have already been suffered to spring up to such an extent that it is a question not yet decided whether they or the People rule the country. A meeting of Working Men was held a few evenings since, at which it was resolved to support no candidate for the national or state legislature who should not pledge himself to oppose all chartered monopolies. We are glad the good work is begun, and we hope and trust that it will be persevered in until the truly democratic effort is crowned with full success. We have not lately called the attention of our readers to the papers on Banking, which we continue to copy from the excellent work of Mr. Gouge. Every democrat—every friend of equal rights—every patriot who does not desire to see his country slide under the yoke of the very worst kind of despotism—would do well to read those essays and to ponder them seriously. One of two things must shortly come to pass: either there must be an end of our bad Banking System, or there must be an end of the Republic. We may adhere to the Banking system, and still preserve the name of a republic; but it will be the name alone. Equal rights—the foundation stone of our structure—are already sapped and undermined by the insidious and powerful aristocratic corporations by which we are surrounded. If we go on in the same way a little longer—if we go on adding to the power and the number of these chartered companies—our boast of being a country of equal rights, a country of freemen, a country where the people rule, will be an empty boast indeed!

(For the Evening Post.)

Messrs. Editors:—I believe every restriction upon commerce to be derogative of the natural rights of the citizen, and that they ought therefore never to be imposed unless demanded by a stern overruling necessity involving the existence of the commonwealth, or the vital interests and well being of society.

I believe every act of incorporation to be a grant of special privileges and franchises, enlarging the powers of favored individuals beyond their natural limits and in the same degree diminishing the rights of the less favored portion of society. Enfranchising a corporation disfranchises the people. The advantages growing out of these acts are in no respect commensurate with their cost. Those benefits should be certain and great, both in number and value, which are purchased in exchange for even the minutest portion of our natural liberties.

I believe that the people require nothing from the government but opportunities of labor, quiet enjoyment of the rewards of their industry, convenient jurisdictions for the adjustment of rights, and cheap process to execute judgment. The people protect the government, not the government the people. I should, therefore, resist all those acts of legislation whose object is to guard the people against the delusions of their own folly or the surpassing ingenuity of their rivals. If our countrymen are so unenlightened that they require protection against their own ignorance, or so dull of invention that they cannot keep pace with the ingenuity of their competitors, then they are not yet fit for self government, and we had better at once establish a monarchy, and trust our liberties and fortunes to the tender care of a King who will watch over us as his children, directing the course of trade and the method of manufactures, selecting officers whom he can commend to our confidence, settling a religion which will secure our salvation, and in fine taking "care of the general welfare" by protecting his subjects against the activity of their rivals, and the infirmity of their judgments, or the lures and

inventions of the evil one himself. Protection is a favorite word with Kings claiming to reign by Divine right, and ought to be unknown in a republican government.

I offer these remarks in your paper, Messrs. Editors, because I believe them to be in accordance with the sentiments of many of your readers, and I make them at this time from a conviction that the season has arrived when those who think as I do (and they are many) should be abroad and at work. By a well directed effort they can now succeed in restoring that plain republican style of policy which places the least power in the hands of the government, and of course leaves most with the natural proprietors of all power, the people. In the state government especially there is ample scope for reform. Our laws impose many very obnoxious restrictions, some of which were created with the sole intention of protecting still more obnoxious monopolies. These restrictions ought to be removed forthwith. Our Legislature has the power of incorporation, and as we well know is not very chary in its exercise. This power should be utterly extinguished. A little improvement of the law of special partnerships, facilitating their formation and rendering the interests of the parties transferrable and of convenient negotiation, would secure us all the advantages with no one of the dangers of chartered companies. It would throw wide open the avenues of enterprise, increase competition and entirely extirpate monopolies. I am aware that I approach a delicate subject, and that my remarks may possibly give some offence. But it cannot be helped. Our state affairs are in a critical condition, and require a thorough overhauling. While we were busy rescuing the General Government from the jaws of the great dragon, our State has been overrun with a multitude of small asps. The overthrow of the former is nearly achieved; it is time we begin to think of the danger which threatens from the latter. The formation and conduct of our Legislature is not quite as much within the control of the democracy of our country as it was wont to be. There is sometimes an under plot enacted in which embryo banks, rail-road and insurance companies are the principal performers. Monopolies are multiplying by a rapid progression, and new laws are constantly framed still further to encourage their increase, enlarge their powers, and swell their profits. Insurance companies adopt popular names, and banks are commended to the people as democratic institutions as though a bank could be democratic. The friends of a metallic currency would do well to examine whence nine tenths of the bills they see are issued, and whether they are under the control of the State Legislature, and if so, what measures will be adopted by the members whom they are about to elect for restricting the circulation of such bills. If my neighbor issues his own note and I choose to receive it, and another neighbor takes it again of me, that is an affair entirely between us three, and the state has no right (although it claims such right) to interfere in the matter. But the case is different when the note is issued by a mere creature of the law—a corporation having no rights, not even an existence, except under the law. The state then has a right, and in duty ought, to interfere. This State is pledged to itself, to the heroic and unwavering democrat at the head of the General Government, and to the democracy of the Union, to re-establish the only currency contemplated by the sages who framed our Constitution.

HARD MONEY.

LYNCHBURG, Va. May 1.—A correspondent says: On Monday the 14th ult. about 5 o'clock P. M. a small cloud appeared in the N. E., and it began to rain slightly, when Miss Eliza Adelaide Bell, aged 28 years, and daughter of Mr. John R. Bell, of this place, and formerly of Nottoway county, (who at that time was absent from home) recollecting that there was a window hoisted up stairs, ran up to let it down; and while in the act of so doing a flash of lightning prostrated her on the floor in a perfectly senseless condition. Indeed, she is supposed to have been instantaneously killed, as no signs of life were discoverable afterwards. A younger sister happened to be in the room at the same time, and received a severe shock which prostrated her also, but did not kill her. She had a silk handkerchief thrown over her shoulders, which the doctors, who were called in on the occasion, think preserved her life.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15.

On Friday next, there will have been published 74 numbers of "The Man," making a good sized volume of 300 pages. On Saturday, the paper will be enlarged, and a new volume commenced. Those who wish to complete their sets can have nearly all the back numbers by application at the office or to the carriers.

Wanted, two or three additional carriers, to commence on or before Saturday next. Those acquainted with the business will be preferred.

PUBLIC MEETING.

An adjourned Public Meeting of the Mechanics and other Working Men, opposed to **PAPER MONEY and BANKING**, and to **ALL LICENSED MONOPOLIES**, is requested at the Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring street, **THIS EVENING**, at eight o'clock, to **ORGANIZE** for the purpose of bringing forward Candidates for the State and National Legislatures, at the next election, who will **PLEDGE** themselves to support the above mentioned principles.

Ebenezer Ford,	John Boyce,	Geo. W. McPherson,
Joel Curtis,	James A. Charles,	Aug. J. Matsell,
Edward J. Webb,	John Boufflin,	L. N. Jacobus,
Mark Bailey,	Abm. Cooper,	T. Savein, M. D.
Russell White,	John Barnes,	P. Johnson,
George H. Evans,	James Scott,	Thomas W. Harper,
John Windt,	Thomas Jeffery,	William M. Swain,
Henry Walton,	M. D. Van Pelt,	Benj. Offen,
Edward McKibby,	J. D. Sands, M. D.	Isaac Stone,
George Birch,	David Gorham,	Junius Offen,
J. Hubert,	Francis Pares,	Joseph Kelly,
Daniel Rhodes,	Arthur McGoff,	Robert Lovett,
Gilbert Vale,	William Tunis,	William H. Attree,
Thomas B. Timpson,	R. P. Brooks,	Willoughby Lynde,
J. P. Ames,	Oamel Bingham,	John P. Mills,
J. M. Crocheron, MD.	William Hewitt,	Adrastus Doolittle,
John Dunham, M. D.	N. G. Didricksen,	James J. Vere, M. D.
L. T. Prescott,	John Y. Price,	H. S. Hamilton,
Wm. Hains, jr.	H. D. Robinson,	David Buckley,
William Slater,	John Bennett,	John Short,
Jno. Thomas, M. D.	William H. Bunn,	Jno. Williams,
Henry Marks,	Jona. Wood, Jr.	Jona. McFarland,
D. D. Cheesman, Jr.	H. Henry, Jr.	James A. Pyne,
John Thomas,	Treadwell Rowland.	

NO NATIONAL BANK.

It is frequently said by a certain class of the friends of the United States Bank, that should the Bank be put down, some kind of a National Bank would take its place. From the vote in the House of Representatives on Monday, however, alluded to in the following extract of a letter published in the Evening Post, it seems certain that even in the present House a majority could not be obtained for any Bank Charter; and the subject being now so much better understood than when the present House was elected, there is little probability that the Constitution will ever again be violated by the chartering of a Bank. Men who oppose the present Bank merely to get another up in its place, though they necessarily act with the democracy, cannot be considered democrats; and we trust there are few such men in the House of Representatives.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, 12th May:—

"A vote was taken to-day on Selden's motion to refer the Utica memorial to a select committee to enquire into the subject of a uniform national currency, without being confined to the bank, a new bank, any bank or any kind of national currency. The House was thin, 180 members out of 240—the question, thus generally presented, combined almost every vote, on all sides, in favor of any kind of bank, and included many decided enemies of the present bank. Besides this, many of the

nullifiers, though decidedly opposed to any bank, voted with their new ally, Selden, for mischievous purposes. The vote stood after all 90 to 90, and the Speaker decided the question by laying it upon the table. This is the first vote against a combination of the friends of any and every such institution. Upon a direct vote and in a full house, I have no doubt there would be a decided vote against the united forces of the old and new bank schemes."

FOURTH WARD DEMOCRACY.—A democratic meeting was held in the Fourth Ward on Tuesday evening, at which the following among a number of other excellent resolutions sustaining the measures of the National Administration, was adopted:

Resolved, That in our opinion, the framers of the constitution were "hard monied men"—that in that provision of the constitution, which vests in Congress the power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," the establishment of the United States Bank and the creation of paper money was never contemplated—and that we will sustain the Executive in his patriotic measures to vindicate the constitution from the encroachments of unauthorized and improvident legislative enactments, and to restore to the country a hard monied currency, which alone can secure to the laborer and industrious poor the avails of their toil and the certain reward of the sweat of their brow.

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTION.—Almost every day furnishes us with tidings of some victory having been achieved over the forces of the United States Bank, or some important reduction of their strength, indicative of a great change in public sentiment against that unconstitutional and corrupt institution. The following letter from New Brunswick communicates gratifying intelligence from that city.—*Post*.

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 13, 1834.

Gentlemen:—We had one of the sharpest contests for the election of charter officers yesterday ever experienced perhaps in this country. We polled 736 votes. The bank men made their boast that they would *overwhelm* the Democratic party and elect their candidates by a large majority. They are most woefully disappointed, carried their ticket by an average majority of *only twelve*. This has heretofore been the strong hold of the aristocratical Bank party. So much for reaction—our friends were never in better spirits or more united. Their march is onward.

Yours truly,

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—On the 25th April ult., John Marrs, a respectable citizen, residing in the neighborhood of Florence, Alabama, left the public square of that town about half past two o'clock for his residence. He proceeded on his way about one mile from the Court House, in full view of the town, and in the immediate vicinity of the residence of several highly respectable citizens, when he was instantly shot dead by some concealed villain or villains, and robbed of about seven hundred dollars, mostly in bills of the Decatur Bank. Every exertion was immediately used (unsuccessful at our latest dates) to obtain some clue by which to detect the murderer. On the 26th ult. a town meeting was held in Florence, and six hundred dollars subscribed by the citizens, as a reward for the detection and apprehension of the perpetrator of the crime. The Mayor and Aldermen of Florence as well as the Governor of the State, will also give large additional rewards for the same purpose.

At Carpenter's Point, says the Baltimores American, eight hundred rock fish, some of them weighing one hundred pounds, were taken at one haul, by a party of fishermen.

It is stated that a boat, a short time since, left New Orleans, with sixty passengers, and lost twenty-three of them by cholera before she reached Louisville.

Mark Jones, for the murder of James Williams, has been sentenced to be executed on the second Friday in June, at Elizabeth City N. C.

Large numbers of wild pigeons have been killed at Char-don, (Ohio,) with clubs, while passing over the place in flocks.

THE RECRUITING SPEECH.—A recruiting sergeant beating up in Birmingham some time since, said in his fine speech, "As a further encouragement for recruits to enter, you shall have Sixpence a day as long as you stay."

To which a shrewd bystander added,

"And a thousand lashes if you go away."

Men in authority are eyes in a state, according to whose life every man applieth his manner of living.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, MAY 12.

The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenditures for the year 1834, was read by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill condemning convicts in courts of the United States, when sentenced to confinement in the jails and penitentiaries of the several States, to similar treatment as convicts confined in those prisons, was read a third time and passed; as was also the bill authorizing the Polish exiles, lately arrived in this country, to locate a township of land in the State of Illinois, or Territory of Michigan.

Mr. Clay was chosen member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in place of Mr. Rives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1834, was read a third time and passed. The army appropriation bill which had been returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken up and the amendments concurred in. Mr. Selden offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed to consider and report, in form of a bill, a plan for a safe and uniform currency, under the authority of the United States, and that the memorial of the citizens of the county of Oneida be referred to that committee.

After some debate the question was taken on this resolution. The votes stood 90 to 90, and the Speaker gave his vote in the negative, by which the resolution was rejected.

THE DESPATCHES FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated on Sunday, to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

"The despatches from France, absorb the whole attention at this time. The *knowing ones* say they are of such a nature as to call for the immediate action of the Government. It is expected that a message will be sent to Congress tomorrow, by the President, recommending the immediate adoption of strong measures,—such as an additional duty on the wines and other merchandize from France. And it is expected that our Minister to the French Court, will be immediately recalled."

Extract of a letter from General Lafayette to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated 2d April, 1834.

"It is with the deepest affliction and with the liveliest displeasure that I write to you, and to you alone, on the subject of what happened yesterday; the American treaty was rejected by a majority of a few votes. M. de Broglie very honorably sent in his resignation this morning; General Sebastiani, the author of the treaty, has done the same. You will be, as I have been, surprised to see that several members of the *cote gauche* have sided against the treaty. I am still sick, but with a fair hope of recovery, provided that I do not commit any imprudence; that danger, however, would not have prevented me, as you may well suppose, from appearing in the House; but my friends used so many arguments to dissuade me from going, that I, at last, was obliged to yield. It is best, perhaps, that I should repress the expression of my feelings upon this subject; I shall therefore speak of my sentiments for you," &c.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S PRIDE.—Paradoxical as it may seem, we are the most modest people on the face of the earth. An Englishman's pride is generally adjective; it cannot stand alone, it reposes on something extrinsic, some possession or association. A man in this country is seldom proud of what *he is*; but of what *his is*: he is vain of his carriages and horses, his plate, his wines, his estate, his acquaintances, or his ancestors. The man seldom makes any part of his own pride. As in the valuation of an estate the mansion is thrown in for nothing, so in the valuation of the man, the tabernacle of clay, with its qualities, is flung in as mere potsherd. He is but the receiver of respect for goods and chattels, or aristocratic countenance. He is a sign in algebra for certain quantities. If the houses, lands, carriages, horses, servants, chairs, tables, &c. were suddenly to take to themselves all the pride which is derived from them, what would become of the man? He would not have sufficient self-respect to face his own footstool. In going to the society of the affluent you see a long train of carriages in waiting—how faultlessly they are built and finished, how tastily appointed, the horses fine, the harness neat, the servants trim. Why should you go further? you have seen the best. [Bulwer.]

Those who sell offices sell the most sacred things in the world, even justice itself, public prosperity, the people and the laws.

CLERICAL FROLIC.—Extract from the diary of a clergyman deceased.—"April 1, 1816. Jumped into a post chaise, and told the driver to be at Gulborough, in Suppleton, twelve miles distant, in one hour, under pain of broken bones. Arrived just in time for a late dinner. Entered the house of a 'friend's family' sans ceremonie, and, shaking hands all round, announced my determination to preach in one hour; then ordered a supply of creature comforts for the inner man, and handed forth an order of exercises, directing a half dozen copies to be executed forthwith. Told my my fair friends to give notice far and wide of my intention to hold forth immediately. Quite amusing to witness their passive obedience and hand-maiden like industry. Having despatched business thus far, hurried after a church and a sexton. Was lucky enough to find both; and ordered doors to be opened and bell to be rung, just after mid-day. Things being thus arranged to my taste, marched into church and commenced the exercises. Read a hymn, altering it to suit circumstances and my whims, which occasioned a little staring. Never minded that. Then picked out a text about sending the word to all nations. Confined my remarks, however, to one nation. Took up some communications from a missionary family and accompanied the reading thereof with a running commentary. Thought myself rather witty and amusing; evidently made a sensation among my 'respected audience.' Commentary was quite off hand; altogether of the dash away order. Smiles all round and very frequent; manifest signs of internal merriment ready to burst forth on the slightest application. Upon the whole a very pleasant preaching. Having now carried through the joke to my satisfaction girded up my loins and prepared for my departure. Wanted to give one of my fair friends a jaunt in my carriage, but she declined. Rather fearful that she smoked my design; and not wishing exactly to establish a reputation as the waggish parson, took leave with much gravity."—*London paper.*

A RUNNING ACCOUNT.—"I am sorry" said a chamberlain to a poor German Count, "to be obliged to quit your service, having been with you some years without receiving any wages."

"Well," said his Lord, "I know I am in your debt, but you should consider it is still running on."

"That I do consider," replied the chamberlain "but I am afraid it runs on so fast that I shall never be able to overtake it."

Prefer loss to unjust gain.

Fortune gives too many too much, but too none enough.—*Laberius.*

Men would live exceedingly quiet if these words, mine and thine, were taken away.—*Anægoras.*

Two boys who have taken papers from this office without paying for them, will do well to call and settle, if they do not wish to see their names in print. Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.

MARRIAGES.

May 14, by the Rev. W. Chase, David Tappan, to Miss Hannah Dobbs, daughter of Charles Dobbs.

May 12, by the Rev. Mr. Berrian, Seward Barculo, of Poughkeepsie, to Cornelia Ann, daughter of John H. Talman, of this city.

At Philadelphia, 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Morton, Elisha H. Goodwin, to Emily Ver Plank, daughter of Gen. Robert Nichols.

At Meridan Hill, Washington City, Major J. W. Camp, of New Jersey, to Mrs. Ellen Andrews, of New York.

DEATHS.

May 13, John B., son of Chas. and Sarah Dusenbury, aged 12.

At sea, off Key West, April 28, on board the cutter Dexter, Capt. Daniel P. Augur, of the Revenue service. He was buried at Key West.

On the coast of Africa, Capt. Solomon Gidney, late of brig America.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Barque Athalia, Lunt, of Newberryport, from Liverpool March 25th.
Brig Elbe, Willard, 16 days from New Orleans.
Brig Bulah, Haynes, of Bath, from Mobile.
Brig Yeoman, Turner, (of Plymouth, Ms.) from Palnos, Canaries.
Brig Bogota, Clair, 14 days from St. Croix and 13 days from St. Thomas.
Schr Agenoria, Price, 4 days from Wilmington.
Schr Carolinian, Bedell, from Norfolk.
Schr Edward Preble, Greenlaw, from Eastport.
Schr Boston, Howe, Boston; Trio, Nickerson, do; Wm. Wallace, Baker, do; Salem, Eldridge, Salem.
Schr Ploughboy, Smith, 2 days from Indian River.
Schr Lady of the Lake, Dunbar, 6 days from Ocracock.
Schr Crescent, Parott, from Brandywine, 8 passengers.
Schr John, Smith, 2 days from Brandywine.

CLEARED.

Ships Augusta, Stanton, Marseilles, Victoria, Merrill, Savannah, Swiftsure, Baker, Richmond, Va. Kenduskeag, Thompson, Wilmington, Del. Knott, Brown, Nuevitas, French brig Dzac, Daniel, Havre; Sicilian brig Eroë, Trapani, Trieste; schrs Union, Mitchell, Noyannouth, Me; Leontine, Baldwin, Richmond, Va.

CHORUS.

(Imitated from the Agamemnon of Æschylus, 384.)

Unblushing, unveiled, in the eye of the morn,
From her soft curtained chamber the beauty was borne,
And sailed on the wings of the earth-sweeping west—
In rapture reclined on her young hero's breast.

But many the shield-bearing hunters who traced
The fugitive fair—though the sea had erased
From its deep rolling bosom the track of their oars
To Simios, verdant with wood crested shores.

And the justice of Heaven has remembered the crime
Of the bride and her lover, which, tardy in time,
But in anger determined, deep vengeance hath taken
For the festal board wronged, and the husband forsaken.

As a lioness,—mild in the spring time of life,
All sportive and gentle, and careless of strife,
Bred up like a dog on the hearth of her lord,
Beloved by the old, by the children adored—

With her face brightening up at her nourisher's call,
And fawning for food in his beautiful hall—
Who hath shortly by slaughter and bloodshed repaid
The friends of her youth, and her nature displayed :—

So she seemed a spirit of breathless delight,
Of rapture and bliss, in the fond Phrygian's sight—
With her soul-piercing glances, and murmurs of love—
Oh, how could such beauty so ruinous prove !

For she who in peace and in gentleness came,
Was a fury, avenging with slaughter and flame.
And the youth you had slumbered in trust by her side
Was betrayed to the foe by his beautiful bride.

ANECDOTES OF BURNS.

(From Allan Cunningham's New Edition of his Works.)

BURNS AS AN EXCISE OFFICER.—Against the regular smuggler his looks were stern and his hand was heavy, while to the poor country dealer he was mild and lenient. The poet and a brother exciseman one day suddenly entered a widow woman's shop in Dunscore, and made a seizure of smuggled tobacco. "Jenny," said the poet, "I expected this would be the upshot; here, Lewars, take note of the number of rolls as I count them. Now, Jock, did ye ever hear an auld wife numbering her threads before check-reels were invented? Thou's ane, and thou's no ane, and thou's ane a' out—listen." As he handed out the rolls he went on with his humorous enumeration, but dropping every other roll in Janet's lap. Lewars took the desired note with much gravity, and saw as if he saw not the merciful conduct of his companion. Another information had been lodged against a widow who kept a small public-house in Thornhill; it was a fair-day—her house was crowded—Burns came suddenly to the back door, and said, "Kate are ye mad? the supervisor and me will be in on you in half an hour!" This merciful hint, out of which very serious charges might be made—saved the poor woman from ruin.

TAM O'SHANTER.—Tam O'Shanter was the work of a single day. The name was taken from the farm of Shanter in Kyle, the story from tradition. Mrs. Burns relates, that, observing Robert walking with long swinging sort of strides, and apparently muttering as he went, she let him alone for some time. At length she took the children with her, and went forth to meet him; he seemed not to observe her, but continued his walk. "On this," said she, "I slept aside with the bairns among the broon—and past us he came, his brow flushed and his eyes shining; he was reciting these lines :—

"Now Tam! O Tam! had they been queens,
A' plump and strapping in their teens," &c.

I wish ye had seen him! he was in such ecstasy that the tears were happing down his cheeks." The poet had taken writing materials with him, and, leaning on a turf fence which commanded a view of the river, he committed the poem to paper, walked home, and read it in great triumph at the fire side. It came complete and perfect from his fancy at the first heat.

HIS MANNER OF COMPOSING.—When he lived in Dumfries he had three favorite walks—On the dock-green by the river side—among the ruins of Lincluden College—and towards the Martingdon-ford on the Northside of the Nith. This latter place was secluded, commanded a view of the distant hills and romantic towers of Lincluden, and afforded soft greensward banks to rest upon, and the sight and sound of the stream. Here he composed many of his finest songs. As soon as he was heard to hum to himself his wife saw that he had something on his mind and was quite prepared to see him snatch up his hat and set silently off for his musing ground. When by himself in the open air, his ideas arranged themselves in their natural order, words came at will, and he

seldom returned without having finished a song. In case of interruption, he set about completing it at the fire-side; he balanced himself on the hind-legs of his arm chair, and rocking to and fro, continued to hum the tune, and seldom failed of success. When the verses were finished, he passed them through the ordeal of Mrs. Burns's voice; listened attentively while she sung; asked her if any of the words were difficult, and when one happened to be rough, he readily found a smoother—but he never, save at resolute entreaty, of a scientific musician, sacrificed sense to sound. The autumn was his favorite season, and the twilight his favorite hour of study.

MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES.—I am assured by Mrs. Haugh, who knew him well to the last, that Burns drank from circumstances rather than inclination. An angel, she said could scarcely have escaped corruption in his situation; he was constantly invited, nay, sometimes almost literally dragged into company. Her husband now and then, as he went out by daylight in the morning to his work, met Burns coming home. The poet never passed him without a word or two, expressing his sorrow for the life he was leading—such as "O, Mr. Haugh, you are a happy man; you have risen from a refreshing sleep, and left a kind wife and children, while I am returning a poor self-condemned wretch to mine."

He disliked to hear great people talked about more than they deserved. One who was in his company kept saying, the earl of such a place said this, and duke so-and-so said that—"Have done, sir," exclaimed the poet; "you are stopping our mouths by a royal proclamation." He loved praise—and loved it not the less when it came from the lips of an accomplished lady—"Madame," said he to Mrs. M'Murdoch, "your praise has ballooned me up to Parnassus."—"My merit is not all my own," he said to Robert Aiken of Ayr, "for you have read me into reputation." He called once on a certain lord in Edinburgh, and was shown into the library. To amuse himself till his lordship was at leisure, he took down a volume of Shakspeare splendidly bound, and on opening it, discovered, from the gilding, that it had never been read; also, that the worms were eating it through and through. Some years afterwards, another visitor took down the same volume, and found the following lines pencilled by Burns on the first page :—

Through and through the inspired leaves
Ye maggots make your windings;
But, oh! respect his lordship's taste,
And spare his golden bindings.

While at Moffat once with Clarke, the composer, the poet called for a bumper of brandy—"Oh, not a bumper," said the musician—"I prefer two small glasses."—"Two glasses?" cried Burns, "why, you are like the lass in Kyle, who said she would rather be kissed twice bareheaded than once with her bonnet on."

Charles Fox one day received a severe reprehension from his father, who asked him how it was possible for him to sleep or enjoy any of the comforts of life, when he reflected on the immense sums for which he stood indebted?—"Your lordship need not be the least surprised," answered Charles, "your astonishment ought to be, how my creditors can sleep."

ZENO.—This philosopher said to a garrulous youth; Nature gave us two ears and one mouth; that we might hear much and speak little.

If rich, be not elated; if poor be not dejected.—*Socrates.*
If thou knowest how to use money, it will become thy handmaid; if not, it will become thy master.—*Diodorus.*
He is richest who is contented with least, for content is the wealth of a nation.
Need teaches things unlawful.—*Seneca.*

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